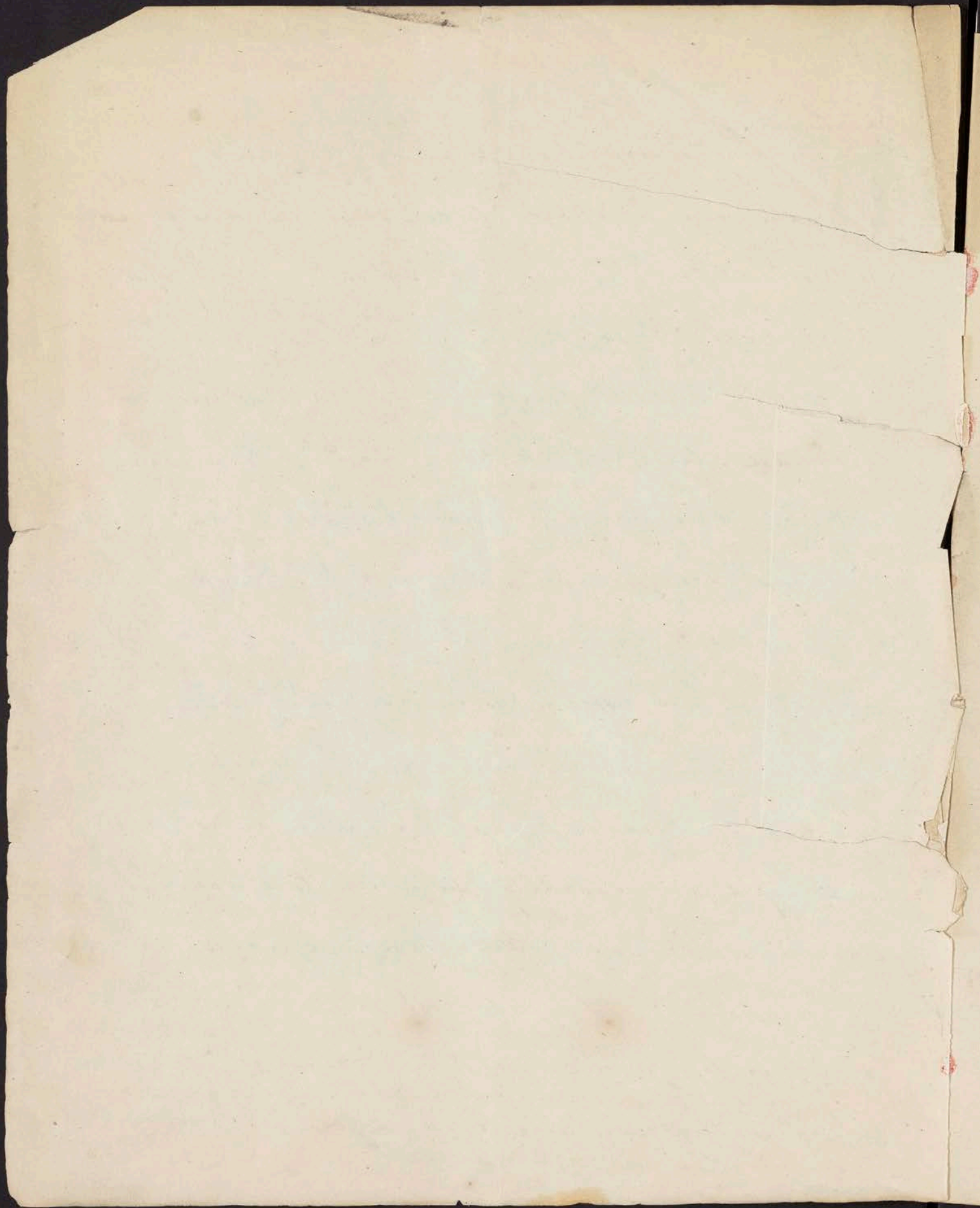


Gentlemen, Having been so much honoured by my
associates as to be allowed to commend the regular exercises
of this institution, it may be considered necessary that I
should explain the motives by which we have been
influenced, and the prospects by which we are now
animated, before I call your attention to the subject
of which it is my particular province to treat. These
circumstances, however, were so fully discussed in an
address formerly delivered within these walls, that it
will prove very difficult to suggest ^{anything} more in
regard to them, either of a novel or interesting
character. Reasons are always ready to justify,
and hopes are generally suffered to encourage
every undertaking. But there are some general
considerations which have not been fairly esti-
mated by the public, and which may, therefore,
be advantageously discussed on the present
occasion.



Our country has now become extended and populous, and would seem to require ^a corresponding extension of every means of distributing knowledge:— Our institutions are liberal and republican, and cannot be made to appear incompatible with any new effort to benefit the public.

What then need be said in reply should objections be urged by the prejudiced and interested against the right and the propriety of this undertaking? It will no doubt prove a difficult task to convince their minds by any representations which we can advance; but the impartial and intelligent will be easily satisfied by a short exposition of the circumstances under which we have been situated, and with which we are now connected.

Perhaps it will be hardly necessary to state that the chief cause of all our movements has been the condition of the profession—both as regards the

the country has now become a vast
and fertile plain, and the
population of the country is
increasing rapidly. The
government has been successful
in its efforts to improve the
condition of the country, and
the people are now enjoying
the fruits of its policy. The
country is now a great
power, and its influence is
felt throughout the world.

science itself, and the cultivators of it. Medical
 science has been proverbially unsettled and hypo-
 thetical. Unlike the other professions, its follow-
 ers have no tribunal to which their conflicting
 opinions can be brought and decided. Neither
 a synod, nor a bench, determines upon their
 disputes, — nor can a jury ever be impannelled
 to conclude with a decisive verdict. The conse-
 quences have naturally been that almost every pro-
 fessional difference has been an irreconcilable one,
 and that opinions of the most opposite nature are
 frequently brought into collision beside the very
 bed of the patient. I need not describe the
 effect which such a state of things has produced
 upon the ^{public} mind. It is well known to be the cause
 of the comparatively low estimation in which the
 profession is held in most parts of even the civil-
 ized world. But this is not the leading circum-
 stance which should be brought forward on the

present occasion — it is the influence which the causes just alluded to have exerted upon the profession itself that has operated upon our feelings.

The isolated state in which the majority of physicians are placed, in consequence of the want of any common tribunal or association, invariably gives rise to mutual jealousies and suspicions. These are not likely to be allayed so long as the individuals between whom they are indulged remain secluded from each other; — for esteem can never grow up without the aid of those good feelings which sociability induces. It is only by a combination that we can ever expect to remedy this radical defect in the nature of our profession. The most malignant enemies have not long to be in the society of each other before they discover that they are not altogether base and contemptible. In fact, as it has been wisely observed, no two persons can become well acquainted

without imbibing some species of regard for each ⁵other.

But I need not dwell upon the advantages, which such a combination among medical men, as must tend to obliterate the harsh feelings they would otherwise indulge, is calculated to produce;— they must be sufficiently obvious to every reflecting mind. My object is to point out the ill effects of such combinations where they occur under certain circumstances not fully appreciated by the public.

As in all other human institutions, ^{the} very striking exceptions to the beneficial tendency of medical associations can be readily designated. In situations where an association can combine the whole medical talent of a neighbourhood there can be no danger of any inconvenience arising from it;— but in large cities the case is very different, especially where the number of professional men is too great to be interested in any one institution.

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In proportion to the whole number of individuals will be the number of those who are calculated to excel in public situations. If ambition and enterprise, and, of course, reputation, are confined to a few, they may be safely and usefully appointed to fulfil those duties which require the exercise of such attributes. The others will then lend their assistance in every office, which can redound to the advantage of the whole; and thus a harmonious combination, in which the interests of all must be involved, will be steadily supported. Where the circle of medical men is large, however, and where of course the number of those who are distinguished for popular talents, and enterprise, is also greater, it will prove impossible to amalgamate the interests of all in one association. There will always be some rebellious spirits who cannot be made to acknowledge themselves subsidiary to higher powers;— and not unfrequently such will be found to possess their full share of talent

and reputation .

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It is perfectly natural that those who are fairly established in office should be extremely jealous of their power, and anxious to retain every semblance of superiority over their less fortunate fellows. But on the other hand their opponents will at the same time make proportionably great exertions to overcome whatever obstacles may be thrown in the way of their advancement; and thus, between jealousy on the one side, and ambition on the other, an incessant struggle will be maintained for the ascendancy. It will not require much examination to ascertain the extent and kind of injury that must necessarily be inflicted on the profession by such a contention. Between the rival parties harsh and illiberal feelings will be sure to originate, which cannot be suppressed with less difficulty on account of the inequality of power with which they may be attended. As long as the original association

and vegetation - the
the rapidly natural that the are half of
like a good deal is certainly kind of the
and again to some very delicate of
now this is the first of the
the same the present and at the same time
and especially great extent to some
a better idea may be taken of the way
the advancement, and this, which is
on the one side, and another on the other, an
important step will be maintained for the
step. It will not require much examination
to obtain the exact and kind of things that
are required in the progress
and a certain distance the road further
and the several feelings will be due to
which cannot be expressed with any difficulty
in account of the importance of power with which the
may be obtained. It may be the most perfect

is allowed to claim exclusive possession of all the privileges of office, its members will be encouraged to conduct themselves arrogantly and unconcernedly; - not content with the immediate advantages of their situation they will be prompted to seize every opportunity, and to monopolize every concern, which can possibly be made to supply a tribute to their interests.

In this manner almost every avenue to success, - nay even the common opportunities for exertion, are shut out from the independent and enterprising.

It is not surprising, therefore, that some feelings of resentment should be excited on the part of the latter class of individuals - or that their declared opposition should be returned with some degree of recrimination.

Although some of you may hastily conclude that I have been too pointed in these observations, a little reflection will convince you that they have

is almost to claim exclusive property of all the fine
-ly of office, the members will be encouraged to
conduct themselves accordingly and successfully.
not content with the modest advantages of this
situation they will be anxious to rise every
opportunity and to make the most of every corner,
which can possibly be made to supply a total
to their interests.

Of this manner almost every person is capable
-ing over the common opportunities for exertion
and that not from the inherent and continuing
of his own feelings, therefore, that every feeling
of sentiment should be excited in the heart of the
with a view of continually - to that this feeling of
higher should be retained with some degree of
reminiscence.

Although some of you may hardly conclude
that I have been too faint in this description
a little reflection will convince you that they are

not been made in reference to any particular persons, or circumstances. Look at the state of our profession in any large city, with the history of which we may have an opportunity of becoming acquainted, and you will find the same difficulties prevailing.

Human nature is the same every where, and our profession has not been exempt from its frailties. It is not with a censorious disposition that they have been alluded to in this place:—
— On the contrary I am desirous of calling your attention to inconveniences, which are natural and almost unavoidable under the circumstances wherein they occur, merely for the purpose of pointing out a method by which they may be remedied.

If instead of confining the public rights and offices of the profession to a few, you distribute them equally, you will produce a corresponding harmony of sentiment among its members. Instead of strife engendering opposition, you will then

not been made in reference to any particular person,
or circumstances. I have at the disposal of my papers
in my large city, with the history of which I was
have an opportunity of viewing acquainted, and
you will find the same difficulties prevailing.
Human nature is the same everywhere, and
our progress has not been except from its
progress. It is not with a common opinion
that they have been observed to in this place.
to the contrary of an opinion of being
attention to circumstances, which are natural and
about unavoidable under the circumstances wherein
they were, except for the purpose of pointing out
a method of which they may be remedied.
If instead of confining the public rights
and spirit of the progress to a few, you distribute
them equally, you will produce a corresponding
harmony of sentiment among its members. I think
of this engineering operation, you will then

witness a fair and open competition, which cannot fail of being attended with the most generous feelings of emulation. It is obvious that a partial dispensation of privileges, such as might be permitted by an aristocratical or Monarchical form of government, will not be long tolerated in the free republican country in which it is our happiness to live. The sooner, therefore, you clothe any two rival parties in Medicine with the same powers and privileges, you will hasten the period when mutual good faith, and a becoming regard for the feelings and interests of each other, will prevail between them. By doing so, you will also conform to the true spirit and tendency of our constitution, without the influence of which no republican genius can ever flourish either in medicine or its sister sciences.

without a few more even contributions, which cannot
fail of being attended with the most generous feelings
of benevolence. It is desired that a liberal contribution
be made, such as might be permitted by the
constitution, or in accordance with the provisions of the
law, to be made up to the year 1840, and to be
which it is now necessary to send. The donors
then for the year 1840, and the year 1841, and
also with the same number of principles, and
to the point when the first part of
becoming aware of the feelings and interests of
each other will be more liberal than the
so, you will also be more liberal than the
members of our constitution, without the right to
which no republican can ever be more
either in addition or in the interest.

What has been said in regard to medical associations in general, may be applied, with particular force, to the subject of the different schools of medicine in our country. Wherever the means of instruction, as well as those of encouragement, are limited, it is obvious that a multiplication of teachers will not be calculated to promote the public good: — but, on the other hand, if the advantages which a large city holds out are sufficiently numerous, and the number and qualifications of its professional men are sufficiently great, there can, to say the least, be no objection to the incorporation of as many seminaries as the demands of the public may seem to require.

That enlightened and patriotic body of men who preside, as Trustees, over the concerns of this Institution, took these circumstances into full consideration before they proceeded to

that has been said in regard to medical practice
in general, may be applied with particular force
to the subject of the efficient schools of medicine
in Canada. Moreover the means of instruction
as well as those of encouragement, are limited,
it is obvious that a multiplication of teachers
will not be calculated to promote the public good.
-but on the other hand, if the advantages which
a large city holds out are sufficiently numerous
and the number and qualifications of its professors
are sufficiently great, there can, to my
mind, be no objection to the concentration of
many seminaries in the hands of the public
may seem to require.

But enlightened and patriotic men
who perceive, as I trust, over the country
the substitution, that the circumstances are
full consideration before they proceed to

organize the department in which we are especially interested. They perceived that the number of professional men whom the public judged to be qualified for the purposes of instruction in all the branches of medical science was fully adequate to justify an extension of the opportunities heretofore enjoyed by students of medicine for acquiring useful knowledge. They understood, also, that the means of practical instruction — the most important of all the advantages which a student can ever desire to enjoy, could be afforded to an extent altogether unexampled in any other part of ~~the~~ this country, by the numerous public and charitable institutions of this city. And they knew that the number of students who annually resort to this place for information, would always be sufficient to employ an additional number of teachers. In fact they conceived that too many pupils were crowded within the walls of the only institution at

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regarding the department in which we are operating
interested. They perceived that the number of
proposed men when the public interest is
be applied for the purpose of instruction in
all the branches of medical science was only
sufficient to justify an extension of the department
instructors employed in the study of medicine, for
acquiring useful knowledge. They understood
also, that the means of practical instruction
the more important of all the advantages which
a student can ever desire to enjoy, could be applied
to an extent altogether unexampled in any other part
of the country, by the numerous public and other
well equipped of this city. And they
that the number of students who annually resort
to the place for instruction, which always has
sufficient to employ an additional number of teachers.
As for the course that we have pursued we
consider within the walls of the city institution as

that time in operation ^{to} ~~allow~~ allow of any possibility of their receiving instruction in proportion to the expense and trouble which must be undergone in anticipation of it. Whether they have been equally judicious in their selection of individuals to fill the various professorships ^{thus} created by an ~~extension~~ of their chartered rights, a very short period of time will determine. It certainly will not be our aim to discredit their character in this respect.

As regards the right and propriety of the measure adopted by the Trustees of Jefferson College in locating their medical department in a place so remote from the parent institution there can be no difficulty in making out a satisfactory explanation. Their charter, granted by the legislature and governor of this State in 1802, allows them the privilege of conferring degrees in all the arts and sciences.

It is as full, and as complete in this respect as can possibly be desired; indeed it is expressly

stipulated in it that the institution shall possess all the rights and privileges which have ever been conferred on any other literary institution in these United States. In this country the distinction between a University and a College is altogether imaginary and unfounded. Every power which belongs to one, is also possessed by the other; and no difference whatever exists in the modes of incorporating, ~~and~~ and conducting them. It is very common for a College to exercise all the privileges of a University, properly so called, as in the controlling of several different faculties in the arts and sciences, - the conferring of the highest degrees, &c; - while at the same time many parchment-styled Universities are not elevated above the dignity of so many common grammar schools.

Precedents were not wanting to justify our Trustees in adopting the course to which we have alluded.

The Corporation of Queens College in New-Brunswick New-Jersey, formerly established a Medical faculty in the City of New-York; by whom Lectures were delivered and degrees conferred, for several years, under the authority of the original charter, granted by the provincial legislature of New-Jersey. At one period that school of medicine was even more celebrated, and resorted to, by students, than its cotemporary the medical department of Columbia College, ~~which had since assumed the title of the University of New-York.~~

Notwithstanding the jealousy which is so apt to exist between the institutions of adjoining States, there is no reason to believe that any objections were ever advanced against the operations of the New-Jersey college within the limits of a sister state. Its proceedings were suspended some few years ago, not on account of any legal difficulty, but in consequence of the ill health of its most celebrated professor, John Augustine Smith, and the junction of the others with the medical faculty

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of Columbia College, which then assumed the title of
the University of New-York.

But this was not the only instance of which our
Trustees were aware. Harvard College in Massa-
chusetts had long been connected with a medical
department established in Boston; Williamstown
College in the same state, also had one in Pitts-
field at a distance of more than 20 miles; — and
the Middlebury College in Vermont was associated
with another, located in the town of Castleton, at the
opposite extremity of the state. All these institu-
tions were at that time in successful operation, and
promised, what they have since fulfilled, to become
abundantly useful to the public. No objection was
ever started against the legality, or even utility,
of such establishments; and the current of
popular opinion has since been evidently setting
in ~~their~~ favour of their continuance. The remote-
ness of the situation of the parent institution,

17.
does not at all affect the discipline or instructions
of its associate. The connection between them is no
more intimate when they are located in the same
place, than when they are separated by the inter-
vention of mountains and provinces. The only relation
which necessarily need exist between them, is that
one shall have the power of conferring medical
degrees on the recommendation of the officers of
the other. This is, in fact, the only relation,
which subsists between the medical faculty of Yale-
College, and the original Corporation of that admirable
institution:— or between the Medical professors of
the University in
this City and the Trustees and teachers of its
classical department. The same thing, indeed,
may be said of almost every other medical institution
in these United States. What difficulty, therefore,
can be supposed to exist in the connection
between any two departments of the same literary
institution, when located in different parts of the

does not at all affect the description or interpretation
of the subject. The connection between them is no
more intimate when they are located in the same
place, than when they are separated by the water
courses of mountains and rivers. The only relation
which necessarily exists between them, is that
we shall have the power of comparing medical
systems or the recommendations of the officers of
the army. This is, in fact, the only relation,
which should exist between the various parts of the
subject, and the original objects of that science.
Institutions, or bodies, the various purposes of
the army, and the various and various parts of the
medical department. The same thing, and
may be said of almost every other medical institution
in the United States. What difficulty, therefore,
is supposed to exist in the connection
between any two departments of the same literary
institution, when located in different parts of the

same state; — governed by the same code of laws; — and protected by the influence of the same body of learned men?

It has been conceived by some, however, to be an indelicate and improper interference for the trustees of our College, to establish either of its departments in the immediate vicinity of another institution of the same kind. This indeed, may be regarded as "the very head and front" of their offending — to atone for which, apologies may be tendered without affording satisfaction, and arguments advanced without producing conviction. We ~~shall~~ will undertake, however, to represent the thing in the light of its real merits, and if the candid are not then convinced of the propriety of the measure, we must remain content under the weight of all the obloquy with which such an impression would load us.

In all that portion of this state which lies

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The first of these is the question of the
and the second of the importance of the same
of the same? The answer is, no.
It has been observed by some, however,
to be an excellent and important instrument
for the transfer of our property to ourselves with
of its importance in the immediate vicinity of
another institution is the same case. This
may be regarded as the very best and most
of this property - to others for which, and
may be treated without offering any objection
argument otherwise without producing conversion.
It must not be understood, however, to represent
the thing in the light of its real nature, and
the courts are not the owners of the property
of the residue, we must remain content
with the receipt of all the property with which
such an institution would deal in.
In all that portion of this that which is

beyond the Alleghany, as well as in the adjacent parts of Ohio and Virginia, a very large number of young men are annually engaged in the study of Medicine. The distance at which all of them are placed from the only medical institution ^{the} that has hitherto been in operation within this state, and the great expenses to which they must necessarily be subjected in attending upon it, have presented such discouraging obstacles to their minds, that it requires a very strong inducement to attract them hitherwards. An opinion has moreover, prevailed, in that quarter, that the highly and long distinguished character of the University here will always continue to draw together such a crowd of pupils as to render it impossible for all to be well accommodated with the means of instruction. The consequence has been, that many of the students in that section of the Country, go to the institutions of other states for instruction; while the greater proportion of them are altogether discouraged

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beyond the Mississippi, and not even the adjacent
parts of Ohio and Virginia; a very large number
of young men are annually engaged in the study of
Law. The distance at which all of them are removed
from the only medical institution that has hitherto been
in operation within the State, and the great expense
to which they must necessarily be subjected in attending
upon it, have prevented such encouraging results
as this might, that it requires a very strong inducement
to attract them hither. The opinion has
however, prevailed in that quarter, that the high
and very distinguished character of the University
has well always continued to draw together such an
increase of pupils as to render it impossible for all
to be well accommodated with the means of instruction.
The consequence has been, that many
of the students in that section of the country, who
to the institution of this State for instruction, while
the greater proportion of them are altogether ignorant

from making any attempt at enjoying the benefits of a public education.

The trustees of our College, being actuated by a laudable and patriotic zeal for the interests of their own state, as well as the institution over which they preside, conceived the plan of furnishing those young men, in their own Metropolis, with more accessible, and inviting accommodations than had before been presented to them. In doing so, they had the double prospect of preventing many students of medicine from turning their attention to the institutions of other states, and of enticing ~~then~~ a still greater number, who might not otherwise have been induced to complete their education in a regular way; — to possess themselves of all the advantages of public instruction. They also conceived that a competition between two rival institutions, would prove altogether more beneficial to both, when located in the same City,

from making any attempt at enjoining the thought
of a public education.
The trustees of our College, being actuated by a
laudable and patriotic zeal for the interests of
this country, as well as the institution, are when
they consider, concerning the plan of providing
these young men in their own institutions, with
more useful and interesting accommodations,
than have before been provided to them. In
doing so, they have the noble prospect of pro-
moting many objects of education from turning
their attention to the institution of other states, and
of extending the sphere of their influence, who might
not otherwise have been inclined to cooperate
their education as a regular way, to pursue themselves
for all the advantages of public instruction. They
also consider that a competition between two
well instructed, would prove altogether more
beneficial to both, than would be the case if

than when separated from each other at a distance;—
while at the same time, the public interests would
be much better consulted by such an arrangement.

That they had a perfect right to ~~and~~ select
Philadelphia, in preference to any other part
of the state in which only inferior advantages
could be obtained for such an establishment, it
would appear to be a work of supererogation
to attempt to prove. Their charter confines
them to the town of Canonsburg, in no other
respect, than in the holding of a public meeting
of the board of Trustees, to issue a mandamus
for the conferring of degrees. The qualifications
of candidates for such degrees may be acquired
any where, provided the trustees of the College
can have an opportunity of becoming satisfied with
them from the testimony of the professors.
— Whatever may have been the case in regard to politics,
The legislature never intended to divide the
state into sections, or districts, for the purposes of

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that when separated from each other at a distance
while at the same time the public interest would
be more better consulted by such an arrangement.
That they had no perfect right to ~~the~~ select
Philadelphia, in preference to any other part
of the State in which they suffered wrongs.
could be obtained for such an establishment, it
would appear to be a work of supererogation
to attempt to have their charter confirmed
them to the town of Lancaster, as no other
respect, there is the holding of a public meeting
of the body of Trustees, to give a name
for the carrying of the bill. The qualification
of candidates for such offices may be required
any where, provided the charter of the College
can have an opportunity of becoming satisfied with
them for the interest of the University.
The question now before the court is whether the
State has a right to interfere in the business of

literature. Its members have always been willing to allow a full latitude to the operation of every institution — so that, for instance, Botany might be acquired in one place — Mineralogy in another, and medicine in a third; while the degrees for all these sciences should still be conferred in every individual College. If this had not been the case, it would have proved necessary to provide for the conferring of Mineralogical degrees, in the mountains; and Botanical ones, in the vallies; as well as for the medical diplomas of large cities. Each college would then have been confined to a particular branch of education; and the professors of it would, also, have been restricted, in their researches, to certain districts of country — as strictly defined, and as jealously watched, by the neighbouring institutions, as the territorial limits of petty princes ever were in feudal times.

the members have always been willing
to show a full obedience to the Convention of every
kind - so that, for instance, the Convention might
be required to do this - a business proposition
and business is a thing, while the Convention
for all the members should still be considered
in every individual's interest. Of this fact
it has been the case, it would have been
necessary to provide for the Convention of
the Convention and depend on the Convention and
to the Convention and in the Convention, as well as for
the Convention and in the Convention. Last night
would the Convention be required to a Convention
board of education, and the Convention is to be
also, have been required in this Convention to
certain district of country - as strictly defined
and as fully as possible, of the Convention
institutions, as the territorial limits of the Convention
and more in general terms.

Pretensions to scientific monopolies, are of all things the most ridiculous. No government ever intended such a thing;— nor would any people ever suffer it.


"Carriere ouverte aux talens"— Let the way be open to talents — was the maxim of Napoleon in regard to this subject, as well as to every other in which the progress of the human mind is concerned. We should look to no other, in attempting to regulate the condition of our profession.

So long as we are governed by it, there will be no danger of our being forced to admit the pretensions of foreign schools to superiority, or of foreign practitioners to unrivalled eminence. We shall then continue to progress as rapidly in improving our science, as we have in perfecting the condition of our political institutions. With such a prospect in view, our feelings should be exalted, and our minds encouraged to welcome every new institution which may promise to foster rising genius, or to

* As this City is distinguished for the opportunities which its two great public charities, - the Hospital and Alms-house, afford to clinical students, especial care will be taken to allow our pupils the privilege of resorting to them. On, Wednesdays and Saturdays, the days of public practice in those institutions, no lectures will be delivered here, until one o'clock in the afternoon: by which arrangement every possible advantage will be allowed for the acquisition of clinical knowledge.

On the same days cases, selected from the infirmary attached to this building, will also be exhibited to the pupils; and occasionally, surgical operations will be performed in presence of the whole class.

disseminate the love of knowledge.

The plan of instruction to be pursued in this College will be as full and as extensive as that of any other medical institution in our country. The usual number of chairs are occupied by individuals anxious to promote the interests of their profession, and determined to exert themselves to the utmost for the benefit of their pupils. To communicate useful knowledge will be their chief aim, and if it shall eventually appear that they have failed in any one instance to produce all the good effects which may be expected to result from such a course, they trust that no degree of censure will be attached to their instructions. 

Early in the month of March next, i.e. immediately after the termination of the present course of lectures, a strict and impartial examination will be held for the purpose of ascertaining the qualifications of such candidates as may apply for graduation, after having complied with the usual requisitions. The names of

Apparent the use of knowledge

The use of knowledge is to be found in the Bible

will be as follows in relation to the use of knowledge

1. The use of knowledge is to be found in the Bible

2. The use of knowledge is to be found in the Bible

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all those who may be found deserving of the honours in our power to bestow, will then be forwarded to the town of Canonsburgh, in Washington County, for the purpose of being laid before the trustees of the college at a special meeting of that body. By them a mandamus will be immediately issued, commanding ~~them~~ us to inaugurate, in a ~~place~~ public manner, with all the usual formalities, each and every candidate whose name they may be pleased to designate, as a Doctor in Medicine. The President of the college, and the Committee of the of the classical department of the Board of Trustees, appointed to superintend the public proceedings in this City, will also be directed to affix their names to each diploma, opposite to the great seal of the College, and the names of the individuals composing the medical faculty.

On the 20th of March, a commencement will be held in this place for delivering the diplomas, and conferring the degrees in medicine according to

and comparing the system in operation, according to
the bill in this place for extending the term,
for the life of a man, a compromise must
be made between the various points.
and of the ship, and the nature of the man
cannot be such as to be, perhaps, the point
in this life, with also a decided opinion in
opposite to separate the public property
of the special character of the House of Commons
to be, and the same, this is the
to be kept as a whole in relation to the House
and every candidate who runs for any position
public opinion, with all the usual formalities, and
consequently, in a sense, is a sense.
There is, however, not an insignificant point
to be at a special meeting of that body, if
the purpose of being here, the matter is the
the case of extending the term, in the House of Commons, for
in the House of Commons, with the House of Commons is
all that can be said, and is found necessary to the House

the customary ceremonials observed on such occasions in other institutions.

The names of the graduates will again be pronounced, with academic honours, at the commencement for the classical department of the college, in Canonsburgh, in the month of September.

I have already pointed out in what respects the government and arrangements of this institution resemble those of the other medical colleges of our country; — it will require but a few ~~words~~ words more to inform you of the manner in which our mode of conferring degrees also resembles that which is pursued elsewhere.

In every other state in which medical colleges have been in operation, with the exception of New-York, the respective medical faculties are connected with literary institutions, to the trustees of which, the names of such candidates

the American government should in such manner
in the institution.
The names of the physicians will appear in
the printed report according to names, as the
consequence for the different departments
of the college, in consequence, in the report of
the institution.
I have already pointed out in what respect the
government and management of this institution
resemble those of the other medical colleges of
our country; — to this report but a few
words more to inform you of the manner in
which our mode of carrying things along
resembles that which is pursued elsewhere.
On every other point in which medical colleges
have been treated, with the exception of
how far the superior medical faculties
are connected with literary institutions, to the
extent of which, the names of such countries

as may have been approved of by the Professors, are sent up for consideration. A mandamus is then returned to the medical faculty authorizing them to confer the degrees, in the same manner as I have already represented in the description of our own case. In Harvard and Yale colleges, particularly, the forms are precisely the same as those which will be adopted here.

In the state of New-York, there are two medical colleges in operation, — one, in the City of New-York, the other in Fairfield, Herkimer County, — both of which are under the direction of a board of Regents, who assemble every spring in the city of Albany. The candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in both of these Colleges, are recommended by the Trustees to the board of Regents, who at their annual meeting, issue a mandamus to the

as they have been approved of by the Professors
and sent up for consideration. It was
in the nature of the review, possibly
giving them to confer the degree in the same
manner as I have already represented in the
description of our own case. In the
and yet other, particularly, the form of
nearly the same as those which will be
accepted here.
As the state of New York, there are two
university colleges in operation - one in the
city of New York, the other in Buffalo,
the former being, - both of which are under
the direction of a board of Regents, who appoint
any thing in the city of Albany. The
boards for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in
both of these Colleges, are recommended by the
Councils to the board of Regents, who are the
actual authority, upon a recommendation to the

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Professors of each college, authorizing them to confer the degrees.

In Europe the customs are generally similar to those which we have followed in this country.

In the universities of Edinburgh, and Glasgow, and Dublin, the mode of conferring degrees in Medicine, is exactly the same with that pursued in Harvard, in Yale, and of course, in our own college.

Thus you perceive, gentlemen, that there is nothing informal, or novel, or deficient, in the powers which have been delegated to us, or in the regulations by which we shall attempt to conduct ourselves. The graduates who may hereafter proceed from this institution, will be as regularly, and as fully, constituted Doctors in Medicine, as those which can be drawn out from the Halls of any other college in our Country.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the proposed amendment to the constitution of the State, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Your obedient servant,
 J. M. Smith

It ~~will~~ be our care to prove that they shall ~~be~~
also be as well as educated.

It will be our care to have the day well
also be as well as possible

